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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/786,807	02/25/2004	Hui-Mei Chen	085027-0106	3341
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McDermott Will & Emery LLP			EXAMINER	
600 13th Street, NW			AU, BAC H	
Washington, DC 20005-3096			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2822	
NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE			
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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ocpat_uspto@qualcomm.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/786,807	Applicant(s) CHEN ET AL.
	Examiner BAC AU	Art Unit 2822

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 December 2011.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.
- 4) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 5) Claim(s) 15,27 and 37-39 is/are pending in the application.
- 5a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 6) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 7) Claim(s) 15,27 and 37-39 is/are rejected.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 9) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 10) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/GS-08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's amendment dated December 29, 2011 in which claims 15, 27, and 37 were amended, and claims 35, 36, and 41 were cancelled, has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kajiwara (U.S. Pub. 2003/0127747) in view of Hikita (U.S. Pub. 2003/0146518) and Dass (U.S. Pat. 6162652).

Regarding claim 15, Kajiwara [Fig.1] discloses a method for fabricating a circuit component, comprising:

providing a semiconductor wafer [1], a metal pad [4] over said semiconductor wafer, wherein said metal pad has a sidewall and a top surface with a first region and a second region between said first region and said sidewall, and a passivation layer [5] on said second region and over said semiconductor wafer, wherein an opening in said passivation layer is over said metal pad and first region, and said first region is at a bottom of said opening;

providing an exposed metallization structure [7] over said semiconductor wafer, over said passivation layer and on said first region, wherein said exposed metallization structure is connected to said first region through said opening, wherein said exposed metallization structure comprises a metal bump configured for a package interconnect [Kajiwara, in Figs.1,6,7, discloses metallization structures [7, 103, and 123/124] that are in the opening of the passivation layer [5,102], over the passivation layer 122, and directly on the passivation layer 122]; and

after said providing said exposed metallization structure, performing a sputter etching process with an argon gas [Para.39].

Kajiwara fails to explicitly disclose wherein said metal bump has a substantially vertical exposed sidewall extending from a bottom of said metal bump to a substantially planar exposed top surface of said metal bump. However, Hikita [Fig.1] discloses a method for fabricating a circuit component wherein said metal bump [3] has a substantially vertical exposed sidewall extending from a bottom of said metal bump to a substantially planar exposed top surface of said metal bump. Hikita discloses and makes obvious the suitable alternatives of various shapes of metal bumps. Because both references teach methods of forming metal bumps for external electrical connection in a semiconductor device, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to substitute one method for the other to achieve the predictable results of having the suitable bump design for the required device manufacturing process. Further, it would have been obvious to combine prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results. *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007).

Kajiwara discloses performing said sputter etching process, but fails to disclose wherein after said performing said sputter etching process, further comprising contacting said metal bump with a testing probe. However, Dass [Fig.17] discloses wherein a method for fabricating a circuit component further comprising contacting said metal bump [150] with a testing probe [160]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Dass into the method of Kajiwara to include wherein a method for fabricating a circuit component further comprising contacting said metal bump with a testing probe. The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify Kajiwara in the manner set forth above for at least the purpose of performing in-process testing of the separate component before proceeding with subsequent packaging steps to avoid additional costs in the event the component is rejected [Dass; col.1 lines 11-25].

3. Claims 27 and 37-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kajiwara (U.S. Pub. 2003/0127747) in view of Fan (U.S. Pat. 6956292), Hikita (U.S. Pub. 2003/0146518), and Dass (U.S. Pat. 6162652).

Regarding claims 27 and 37-38, Kajiwara [Fig.1] discloses a method for fabricating a circuit component, comprising:

providing a semiconductor wafer [1], a metal pad [4] over said semiconductor wafer, wherein said metal pad has a sidewall and a top surface with a first region and a second region between said first region and said sidewall, and a passivation layer [5]

over said semiconductor wafer and on said second region, wherein an opening in said passivation layer is over said first region, and said first region is at a bottom of said opening;

providing an exposed metallization structure [7] over said semiconductor wafer, over said passivation layer; directly on said passivation layer; and on said first region, wherein said exposed metallization structure is connected to said first region through said opening, wherein said exposed metallization structure comprises a metal bump configured for a package interconnect [Kajiwara, in Figs.1,6,7, discloses metallization structures [7, 103, and 123/124] that are in the opening of the passivation layer [5,102], over the passivation layer 122, and directly on the passivation layer 122].

Kajiwara discloses after said providing said exposed metallization structure, performing a sputter etching process with an argon gas [Para.39]. Kajiwara fails to explicitly disclose performing an ion milling process with an argon gas; with an inert gas. However, Fan [Col.5 lines 12-14] discloses performing an ion milling process with an argon gas; with an inert gas. Fan discloses and makes obvious that sputter etching and ion milling are suitable alternative processes. Because both references teach methods of cleaning of metal surfaces with ions, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to substitute one method for the other to achieve the predictable results of having an effective method of cleaning metal surfaces, particularly metal bumps. Further, it would have been obvious to try one of the known methods with a reasonable expectation of success. *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007).

Kajiwara fails to explicitly disclose wherein said metal bump has a substantially vertical exposed sidewall extending from a bottom of said metal bump to a substantially planar exposed top surface of said metal bump. However, Hikita [Fig.1] discloses a method for fabricating a circuit component wherein said metal bump [3] has a substantially vertical exposed sidewall extending from a bottom of said metal bump to a substantially planar exposed top surface of said metal bump. Hikita discloses and makes obvious the suitable alternatives of various shapes of metal bumps. Because both references teach methods of forming metal bumps for external electrical connection in a semiconductor device, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to substitute one method for the other to achieve the predictable results of having the suitable bump design for the required device manufacturing process. *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007).

Kajiwara and Fan disclose performing said ion milling process, but fails to disclose wherein after said performing said ion milling process, further comprising contacting said metal bump with a testing probe. However, Dass [Fig.17] discloses wherein a method for fabricating a circuit component further comprising contacting said metal bump [150] with a testing probe [160]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Dass into the method of Kajiwara and Fan to include wherein a method for fabricating a circuit component further comprising contacting said metal bump with a testing probe.

The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify Kajiwara and Fan in the manner set forth above for at least the purpose of performing in-process testing of the separate component before proceeding with subsequent packaging steps to avoid additional costs in the event the component is rejected [Dass; col.1 lines 11-25].

Claim 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kajiwara (U.S. Pub. 2003/0127747) in view of Fan (U.S. Pat. 6956292), Hikita (U.S. Pub. 2003/0146518), and Dass (U.S. Pat. 6162652), as applied to claim 37 above, and further in view of Zhang (U.S. Pat. 6104461).

Regarding claim 39, Kajiwara and Fan disclose wherein said inert gas comprises an argon gas, but fails to disclose a helium gas. However, Zhang [Col.10 lines 63-65] discloses wherein said inert gas comprises a helium gas. Zhang makes it obvious that ion milling can be done with either argon or helium, which can be used as suitable alternatives in the ion milling process. Because all three references teach methods of sputtering or ion milling with an inert gas, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to substitute one method for the other to achieve the predictable results of having an effective method of etching or cleaning metal surfaces. Further, it would have been obvious to try one of the known methods with a reasonable expectation of success.

KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed December 29, 2011 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant asserts "Kajiwara's surface cleaning treatment would not be considered for use on Hikita's metal bump 3, because no such cleaning would be required". This assertion is not persuasive. Kajiwara discloses the sputter etching of Kajiwara's disclosed metallization structure as required by the claim limitation. Kajiwara's surface cleaning treatment was not cited or considered for the cleaning of Hikita's metal bump 3, nor was there a need to do so. Hikita was cited for the various shapes of metal bumps, as adequately discussed above in the treatment of the claims. Applicant further asserts "...the Office Action does not provide any evidence that Kajiwara's surface cleaning treatment could possibly be combined with the type of bump shown as Hikita's metal bump 3." This assertion is not persuasive. Hikita was cited to teach the various shapes of metal bumps; and as such, there is no reason why the surface cleaning treatment of Kajiwara could not be used on a metal bump with a different shape. The sputter etching surface cleaning process should be effective on any exposed surface of a metal bump.

Applicant's additional remarks regarding "...contacting said metal bump with a testing probe" have been adequately addressed above in the treatment of the claims.

Overall, Applicant's arguments are not persuasive. The claims stand rejected and the Action is made Final.

Conclusion

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Bac H. Au whose telephone number is 571-272-8795. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Zandra Smith can be reached on 571-272-2429. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/BAC H. AU/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2822